

LAW BREAKING LABOR UNIONS

JOHN KIRBY TELLS EMPLOYERS
TO MAKE NO TRUCE WITH THEM.

"Too Much Talk About Conciliation and Arbitration," Says the Head of Ohio Citizens' League—Calls Gompers and Mitchell Enemies of the Nation.

John Kirby of Dayton, Ohio, chairman of the National Citizens' Industrial Association, arranged labor unionism last night at the dinner of the New York University Club at the Hotel St. Denis, on charges of corruption, violence and perjury, and cited many instances to prove his case.

At the last dinner of the club the speaker was John Mitchell, who presented the case for labor unionism. Mr. Kirby said last night that Mitchell and Gompers, instead of being coddled and dined by politicians and the guardians of our institutions, should be treated in the same way as their friend and brother, Sam Parks.

He also referred to Gompers and Mitchell as leaders of the destroyers of peace and order and dangerous enemies of the nation, and quoted a passage from President Roosevelt's recent message to the effect that no man is above the law and no man is below it, and wherever the law is violated by an individual, a corporation or a labor union the offender should be punished.

"It is a pity," continued the speaker, "that that axiomatic principle was not applied to the settlement of the anthracite coal strike."

President Louis A. Ames of the Universalist Club presided. One hundred or more business and professional men attended the dinner and none of them seemed to think that Mr. Kirby, who was the principal speaker, was too emphatic in his denunciation of labor union methods.

He said in part:

It should be remembered that the employers do not stand alone from all other classes of citizens. The pecuniary interests of all are similarly affected by any process of interference with the natural law of economics, and that an attack upon the constitution of a single citizen of these United States by any man or by any organization of men is an assault against the state and nation, and should be the concern of all the people thereof.

If the labor question was one which involved the mere organization of wage earners operating within the laws for the good of all, it is not likely that it would be here to-night to discuss it. It is the rule or ruin policy of labor unions, enforced by the bully, the bribe, the boycott, the strike, the dynamite that has brought us together to hear the employer's side of the question.

Labor unions have been in existence in this country for the last half century and they have grown steadily along the same old-fashioned line of trouble and destruction. Encouraged by public sentiment and through the sympathy by the politician and officeholder, who could see personal gain by standing in line with them, they have become a state-subsidized business policy that has brought it to the point where it is now.

Mr. Kirby said it was impossible to dissociate the idea of labor union from that of brute force and cited many cases of strike violence resulting in murders and the destruction of property.

"If violence is not a part of their policy," he asked "why are the leaders all in favor of the anti-injunction bill, which is intended to tie the hands of the courts and give free rein to violence?"

He went on to say:

There are three degrees in this growth of organized labor: first, socialism; second, socialism; third, anarchy. And it has been the pandering of politicians, the conspiracy of some employers who want to do business at the cost of principle, and the timidity of the press that have brought about the present state of affairs.

It is time to stop this trimming and compromise. I could stand here for a week and enumerate the atrocities of strikers. I'll refer only to the Chicago case, where striking bad drivers of Chicago, who would not allow funerals in that strike the limit on burials was set at five.

There was the maximum of savagery which the instincts of wild beasts would tolerate. Bodies had to be taken to the cemeteries in dead wagons, except in a few cases in which they were carried up the streets in the hands of the strikers.

Why should a man who is earning \$2.50 a day be placed on a level with a man doing a day's work for \$1.00? Will the better man willingly lower his own level? John Mitchell has said that he would not let a man who has done no work for a labor union to help him.

We don't want a dead level in which all abilities must be stifled and all initiative is no longer sufficient. We must make the strong arm of the law.

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OPPOSED TO SERVICE PENSION.

Senators Will Try to Postpone Any Such Bill Sent From the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Surprise and displeasure have been caused among the Senate Republicans by the knowledge that their colleagues in the House of Representatives have decided that a service pension bill must be passed in order to meet the demands of the Grand Army of the Republic and other soldier organizations. The Senate leaders, Republicans and Democrats, regard it as a grave mistake to provide for such a vast annual expenditure as will be required by the proposed law, and they will attempt to postpone, until next year at least, any such bill that may come from the House. They are not particularly sanguine of doing so, in view of the fact that the personnel of the Senate Pension Committee seems to be favorable to pension legislation. Estimates of what the annual expenditure for a service pension bill would be range all the way from \$15,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

THE BEAVERS CASE ADVANCED.

Supreme Court Assigns It for Argument on March 7—Validity of a War Tax.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Chief Justice Fuller to-day announced a recess of the Supreme Court from Monday next until Feb. 23. But one opinion was handed down to-day, that concerning the validity of the war tax.

The cases brought from the Southern District of New York by George W. Beavers and Maurice Runkle, who were indicted in Brooklyn for complicity in the postal frauds, were advanced and assigned for argument on March 7. Beavers and Runkle resist transfer from New York to Brooklyn on the ground that a certificate of the indictment is not sufficient warrant for such action.

The court also set for argument on the same date three cases involving the legality of the action of the Postmaster-General in excluding from transmission as second class matter such publications as do not come within the rules promulgated several months ago.

NORTH PACIFIC NAVAL STATION.

The General Board Recommends One in the Aleutian Islands.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Secretary of the Navy Moody has received from the General Board of the Navy a recommendation that a strongly fortified coaling station be established at Kiska Island, in the Aleutian chain. "According to the board, the place is of greater strategic value than any other point in the North Pacific. The plans for the station are for a coaling station, or four times as much as can be stored at San Francisco, and the estimated cost of the work is \$1,500,000. There is a fine harbor at Kiska, and a natural breakwater for this is formed by Little Kiska Island.

Kiska Island is in the main Aleutian chain, 500 miles west of Dutch Harbor. It was recently surveyed by the Pacific Squadron under Rear Admiral Glass, and in April some naval officers will be sent there on a collector to get additional information to enable contractors to bid intelligently on the construction work.

CONFERENCE ON OUR PARKS.

Experts Investigating Possibilities in Their Extension.

A meeting of the committee on parks of the Municipal Art Society, of which Col. Henry W. Sackett is chairman, was held at his office in the Tribune building yesterday afternoon and discussed the city's parkways and parklands. The committee is composed of John C. Olmsted, the well known landscape architect of Brookline, Mass., who came here to attend the meeting; F. W. Kelsey, Charles N. Lowrie, George F. Pentecost and Dean Alvord.

Charles Griffiths, president of the Fast End Taxpayers' Association of Iowa, and a vice-president of the United Civic League of Queens, presented maps and argued for the preservation of the watersheds and seaside parks of Queens. Cornelius Kolff, secretary of the Staten Island Civic League, also presented maps and pressed the desirability of five new park systems in Staten Island. Reginald G. Bolton appeared for the northern part of Manhattan, Coney Island parks and Richmond also were discussed.

Mr. Olmsted, Mr. Kelsey and Mr. Lowrie each gave invited to investigate the possibilities. It is the purpose of the committee, through the Municipal Art Society, to submit a report on the city's park system to the Mayor, the Park Commissioners and the Board of Estimate, with recommendations as to the future policy of the city in creating new parks and boulevards.

GUILTY, SAYS CARVEL.

Ex-Walking Delegate's Friends Think Sentence Will Be Suspended.

Richard Carvel, the former walking delegate of the Derickmen and Riggers' Union, pleaded guilty before Justice Giechrich in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court yesterday to the charge of extortion made against him by Thomas T. Hopper of Isaac A. Hopper & Sons, contractors on the Custom House building at Bowling Green. Carvel was one of the first walking delegates to be indicted and he believed has told the District Attorney all he knew about the graft game. It was said in the District Attorney's office yesterday, however, that he had not given any information of real value, but that he had committed the crime.

Carvel's counsel stated to the Court that his client had no criminal intent when he asked and got \$300 from Hopper. He said that Carvel believed that Hopper owed a stone contractor on the building a large sum of money, and that this contractor had commissioned Carvel to collect it on a contingent fee. Of the \$300 Carvel took from Hopper, \$500 went to the contractor. Hopper charged Carvel with extortion, but he had no intention of doing so. He had given up the Custom House job if the \$300 was not paid. It was stated on Carvel's behalf that he had given up the walking delegate business.

District Attorney Rand said that he was satisfied to accept a plea of guilty, because he believed that Carvel was not a criminal, but did so without criminal intent, and had done all he knew how to make amends. Carvel will be brought up for sentence to-day. The friends who haunted the hallways outside the court room that he is to get off with a suspended sentence. He is a Tammany man of D. F. McMahon's district.

To Start Labor Union in Porto Rico.

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CURES COLDS IN MEXICO.

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. To get the genuine, call for the full name. 25 cents.—Ad.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The closing of the conveyance of real estate of the tax, through the defalcation of its treasurer, John P. Coggin, added another to the series of events which have made Nashua one of the most unfortunate cities in the United States for losses to its people through unsound banks and unwise investments. It has 25,000 inhabitants and \$18,000,000 valuation. It is estimated that in the last ten years the inhabitants have parted with \$5,000,000 which they believed they were laying by.

Since 1893 four city banking institutions have closed their doors and several of the country banks in neighboring towns were obliged to succumb, chiefly through losses sustained here and in investments in the Western States. While several heavy losses have been due to defalcations, the Nashua Trust Company is the first to suspend through alleged wrongdoing committed by banking officials in Nashua.

WOOD'S NOMINATION A NEW ONE

ALSO THAT OF CRUM TO BE COLLECTOR AT CHARLESTON.

Then Why Do They Assume Office Before Being Confirmed by the Senate?—The "Constructive Recess" Idea Repudiated by Senators of Both Parties.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Tillman resolution, naming the Judiciary Committee to determine what constitutes a recess of the Senate, was called by Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.) again to-day.

Mr. Hale (Rep. Me.) brought in the nominations by the President of Gen. Leonard Wood and Collector William D. Crum (colored) of Charleston, S. C. These show that the nominations are original and not recess appointments.

Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Ore.)—But these nominations do not give them the right to hold office.

Mr. Hale—That is another matter. The Comptroller will settle that on the question of salary. He is an able, industrious man, and I have no doubt he will make short shrift of this matter.

Mr. Mitchell—I have a very decided opinion that they cannot hold office under these nominations until the Senate confirms them.

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Tex.)—I take it that no Senator will agree that the President can appoint a man during a session of the Senate and that he can take office, and that we can throw the whole matter upon the Comptroller on the question of salary. The question of salary is the smallest part of this matter.

Mr. Hale—But the question whether these people hold office or not is not before us. There are mere original nominations, and the question of holding office is not involved.

Mr. Tillman read a letter from Secretary Shaw, saying that Dr. Crum was appointed precisely at 12 o'clock noon on Dec. 7, when the Senate was "constructively in recess."

These telegrams, also, from the Philippines, showed Mr. Tillman, "signed by Leonard Wood, Major-General. He is not a Major-General."

Mr. Tillman should ask Secretary Shaw for more specific information regarding the circumstances under which Crum is holding office.

Mr. Tillman accepted the suggestion and the resolution went over.

Mr. Tillman later offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information regarding the appointment of Dr. Crum, which was agreed to.

Mr. Tillman also offered the following resolution, designed to bring out the facts regarding Gen. Wood's appointment:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War, and he is hereby instructed to send to the Senate information in the nature of answers to the following questions:

First—What orders in the army were appointed during the recess of the Senate occurring between March 19, 1903, to Nov. 9, 1903?

Second—Were commissions issued to these officers, and if so, of what character?

Third—What other facts of confirmation during the special session beginning Nov. 9 and ending Dec. 7, 1903?

Fourth—If so, what is the character of the commission and what authority of law is there to justify the issuance of the same?

On the objection of Mr. Warren of the Committee on Military Affairs the resolution went over.

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TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

Provident Savings Life Assurance Society

348-348 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

EDWARD W. SCOTT, President.

JANUARY 1, 1904.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
United States, Municipal and Railroad Bonds and		Reserve Fund for Policyholders (as per Certificate of New York Insurance Department)	\$6,011,423.00
Stocks	\$705,096.89	All other Liabilities	367,716.78
Bonds and Mortgages (first liens)	583,125.44		\$6,279,139.78
Real Estate	2,300,000.00	Surplus as regards Policyholders	1,030,999.04